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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
-09/544,565	04/06/2000	Yoshio Ozawa	Q58573	7434	
7590 07/28/2004  Sughrue Mion Zinn MacPeak & Seas 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue N W Washington, DC 20037			EXAMINER		
			WORKU, NEGUSSIE		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2626	A	
			DATE MAILED: 07/28/2004	O	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary								
		09/544,56	65	OZAWA ET AL.				
		Examiner		Art Unit				
		Negussie		2626				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
THE I - External after - If the control of the cont	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIC nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFI SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pere to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by steply received by the Office later than three months after the med patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DN. R 1.136(a). In no event. a reply within the staturiation will apply and witatute, cause the apply	ent, however, may a reply be timutory minimum of thirty (30) days II expire SIX (6) MONTHS from ication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1)⊠	1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 May 2004</u> .							
2a)⊠	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action is non-final.							
3)	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims								
5)⊠ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	<ul> <li>Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.</li> <li>Claim(s) 19 and 21 is/are allowed.</li> <li>Claim(s) 2,3,20 and 22 is/are rejected.</li> <li>Claim(s) 4-18 is/are objected to.</li> <li>Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</li> </ul>							
Application Papers								
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).								
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.  Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120								
12) \( \times \) = \( \times \)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International But see the attached detailed Office action for a acknowledgment is made of a claim for domince a specific reference was included in the 7 CFR 1.78.  1 The translation of the foreign language acknowledgment is made of a claim for domince as a claim for domince acknowledgment is made of a claim for domince acknowledgment is made of a claim for dominate ackno	nents have been priority docume reau (PCT Rule list of the certifuestic priority ure first sentence provisional appestic priority ure stic priority ure provisional appestic priority ure stic priority ure stic priority ur	n received. n received in Application received in Application to the specification or plication has been received and the specification or the specification for the specification for the specification for the specification or splication has been received as U.S.C. §§ 120	on No  d in this National Stage  d. e) (to a provisional application) in an Application Data Sheet.  eived. and/or 121 since a specific				
1) Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892)			(PTO-413) Paper No(s)				
	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(		5) Notice of Informal Pa	atent Application (PTO-152)				

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's arguments in a response dated May 13, 2004 have been respect fully considered. However, arguments believe to be unpersuasive.
 Therefore, the office action is final for the reasons stated below.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 2-17, 20 and 22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hashizume et al. (USP 5,592,258) in view of Enomoto (USP 6,324,345).

With respect to claim 2, Hashizume et al., discloses an image reading device (scanner shown in fig 1), comprising: a photo film (2 of fig 1) passageway for guiding and passing developed photo film, see (col.15, lines 40-44); a light source (light source 49 of fig 1), for illuminating an image in said photo film (2 of fig 1) positioned in said photo film passageway (from U1-U2 of fig 1, see col.15,

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lines 40-45); an image sensor (sensor 51 of fig 1), for reading said image being illuminated; a mask member, (negative mask member 88 of fig 4) secured to said photo film passageway, (as shown in fig 3 and 4), and on which said image is passed, see (col.15, lines 24-36); and a mask opening, (mask opening 88a, see col.13, lines 39-41), formed in said mask member (88 of fig 4), for directing light from said light source (lamp 49 of fig 1), toward said photo film (film 2 of fig 1).

Hashizume et al., does not disclose wherein said mask opening is a mask slit extending in a width direction of said photo film, so that said mask slit is longer in said width direction of said photo film than a passing direction of said photo film.

Enomoto in the same area of photographic film processing apparatus discloses wherein said mask opening is a mask slit (a mask slit 52a of fig 6A) extending in a width direction of said photo film (film shown fig 3), so that said mask slit (52a of fig 6A) is longer in said width direction of said photo film than a passing direction of said photo film, see (col.14, lines 43-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the photographic film processing system of Hasbizume et al. to include: a mask opening (slit) extending in a width direction of photo film.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the photographic film processing system of Hashizume et al. given the teaching of Enomoto col.11, lines 65-66,

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col.14, lines 42-43 (the mask 42 having an opening 42a replaced by 52 having slit 52a).

With respect to claim 3, Hashizume et al. discloses an image reading device (as shown in fig 1), wherein said mask member (88 of fig 4, as also shown in fig 3 and 4) is removably secured to said photo film passageway, see (mask member 88 o fig 4, exchangeable col.13, lines 43-45).

With respect to claim 20, Hashizume et al. discloses an image reading device (scanner shown in fig 1), comprising: a photo film (2 of fig 1) passageway for guiding and passing developed photo film, see (col.15, lines 40-44); a light source (light source 49 of fig 1), for illuminating an image in said photo film (2 of fig 1) positioned in said photo film passageway (from U1-U2 of fig 1, see col.15, lines 40-45); an image sensor (sensor 51 of fig 1), for reading said image being illuminated; a mask member, (negative mask member 88 of fig 4) secured to said photo film passageway, (as shown in fig 3 and 4), and on which said image is passed, see (col.16, lines 5-7); and a mask opening, (mask opening 88a of fig 4, see col.16, lines 24-26), formed in said mask member (88 of fig 4), for directing light from said light source (49 of fig 1), toward said photo film (film 2 of fig 1); and a protrusion portion (press roller 89a-89e of fig 3), disposed on said mask member to extend in said width direction of said photo film, (film 2 of fig 1).

Hashizume et al., does not disclose wherein said mask opening is a mask slit extending in a width direction of said photo film, so that said mask slit is

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longer in said width direction of said photo film than a passing direction of said photo film.

Enomoto in the same area of photographic film processing apparatus discloses wherein said mask opening is a mask slit (a mask slit 52a of fig 6A) extending in a width direction of said photo film (film shown fig 3), so that said mask slit (52a of fig 6A) is longer in said width direction of said photo film than a passing direction of said photo film, see (col.14, lines 43-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the photographic film processing system of Hasbizume et al. to include: a mask opening (slit) extending in a width direction of photo film.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the photographic film processing system of Hashizume et al. by the teaching of Enomoto because it would have allow users to defines the projected light from the film to have a specified narrow shape, on the position corresponding to the reading position.

With respect to claim 22, Hashizume et al. discloses the image reading device (as shown in fig 1), wherein the mask member (88 of fig 4) transmits light to less than 50% of a frame of the photo film (2 of fig 1) at a time.

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### Allowable Subject Matter

4. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

With respect to claim 19, the prior art does not disclose or show a control unit for obtaining contrasts of said first and second auto focus charts according to said first and second pick-up information, for detecting abnormality in an orientation of said mask member on said carrier base member if said contrasts have a difference beyond a tolerable range with said pick-up lens set in-focus, and for generating an alarm signal.

With respect to claim 21, the prior art does not disclose or show a control unit for obtaining contrasts of said first and second auto focus charts according to said first and second pick-up information, for detecting abnormality in an orientation of said mask member if said contrasts have a difference beyond a tolerable range with said pick-up lens set in-focus.

## Objected Subject Matter

5. Claims 4-18, is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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With respect to claim 4-18, the prior art does not disclose or teach an image reading device, further comprising image being read by said image sensor line by line while said feed roller conveys said photo film.

#### Response to the Arguments

6. With respect to applicant's response dated May 13, 2004 as indicated page 3 lines 1-4, applicant argues that "one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated or had a suggestion to combine the reference as suggested by the examiner." Applicant's arguments have been respectfully considered but are not persuasive for the following reasons.

Applicant's arguments are based on the teaching of "the mask opening 31a" of Hashizume, which is disclosed in col.16, lines 24-26 as indicated in the last office action. However, attention is drawn to the mask opening 88a, see (col.15, lines 26-36).

It is the teaching of Hashizume in view of Enomoto (col.11, lines 64-66 that would and col.14, lines 42-43) have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the references. Therefore, claims 2 and 20 are not allowable over the prior art.

7. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

XAW

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from Examiner should be directed to *Negussie Worku* whose telephone number is (703) 305 5441.

The Examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9 am - 6 pm if attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, *Kimberly Williams*, can be reached on *(703)* 305-4863.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 306-5406, and any inquiry of general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

KIMBERLY WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINE

07/21/04